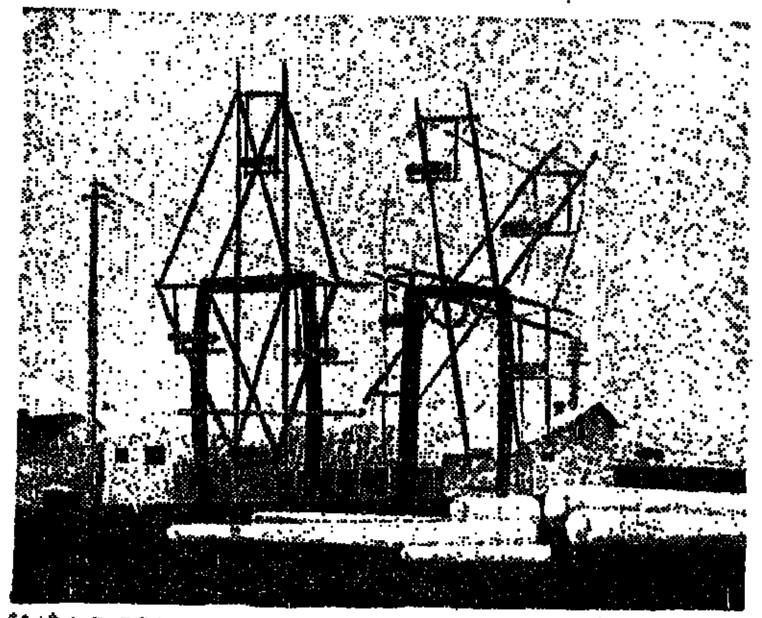


A distinct personality in the perimeter of contemporary Romanian painting is Dan Hatmanu (born in Iaşi in 1926). He made his debut under the influence of his professor Corneliu Baba, preserving therefore the same chromatic sobriety, the same predilection for the chiaroscuro, the same care for the treatment of the faces. In his subject paintings, the artist appears a sensitive observer of life.

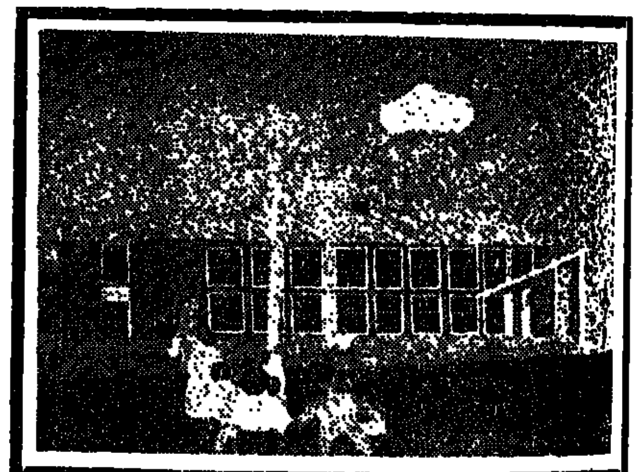
Excelling in the portrait technique, Dan Hatmanu demonstrates an obvious sense of monumentality and proves, as critic Petru Comarnescu noted, "a perceptive analyst of human psychology, who can interpret inner life and defining human traits".

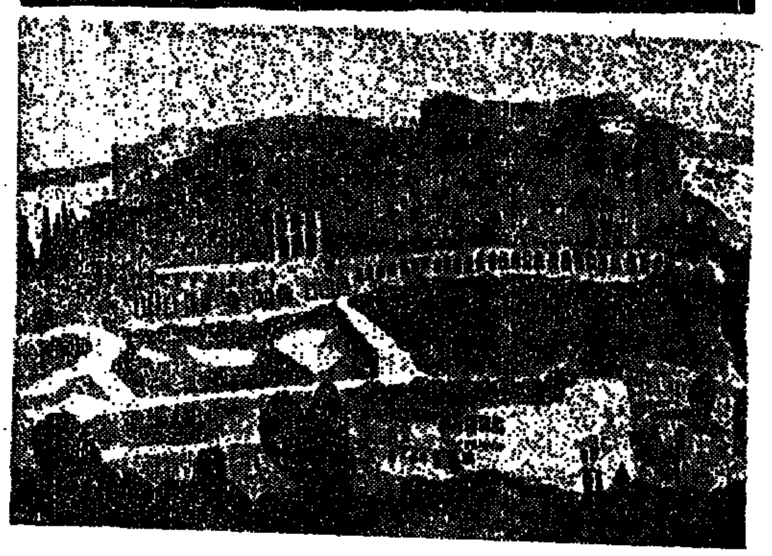
Dan Hatmanu slowly outgrew his early realism to reach synthetic visions in the last few years.

Always looking for new forms of expression, sometimes inclined towards excessive stylizations, the artist shows a propensity for portraits sometimes overdone to the point of grotesquioness, and a protean interpretive power.

With a remarkable fluidity of the lines, Dan Hatmanu seeks equilibrated relations between the figurative elements and the surrounding space, treated monochromatically more often than not. A noble spirit, endowed with a fecund fantasy, the painter brings into Romanian art an individual note characterized by the painting of essences. Having lived through all the experiences of modern art and reached the maturity of his artistic work, Dan Hatmanu proposes to us an original meditation, a philosophical vision of man and his condition.

CORNELIU BARAN





On this page: Self-Portrait, Children's Games, In the Field (top); The New School of Scobinţi, Lunch Time (right); Old Houses in Iaşi, Young Pioneers on May Day (bottom); Athens-Acropolis, Aerial Geometries (left).

ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGERPRES

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ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGERPRES

UNDER THE SIGN OF SOLIDARITY, PEACE AND COLLABORATION

THE OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT OF NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU AND ELENA CEAUŞESCU TO KENYA AND TANZANIA

Over September 5—7, President Nicolae Ceauşescu together with Elena Ceauşescu paid an official friendly visit to the Republic of Kenya, at the invitation of that country's president Daniel Toroitich arap Moi.

The visit — the first paid by a Romanian head of state to Kenya — goes down as an important moment in the development of the friendship and collaboration relations between the two countries, while also standing for a new and eloquent expression of Romania's active foreign policy of broad openness and collaboration with the African countries, with all the world's states.

The President of Romania, Nicolae Ceauşescu conducted official talks with the President of the Republic of Kenya, Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of understanding: an in-depth analysis was made of the ways to further develop the Romanian-Kenyan links of friendship and cooperation on the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural planes. During the talks, Nicolae Ceauşescu and Daniel Toroitich arap Moi expressed their full satisfaction at the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Kenya, on the basis of the understandings reached in Bucharest in September 1987, and underscored the importance they attach to the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, each people's inalienable right to self-reliantly decide its own development path, without any outside interference.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the joint wish to work for the further expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Kenyan ties on the political, economic, technical and scientific planes.

Special attention was paid to bilateral economic relations. The need was underscored to further boost commercial exchanges, on equitable basis, as well as economic cooperation, in line with the programme-agreement on the long-term development of economic and technical cooperation and of commercial exchanges, signed in Bucharest on September 9 1987. Furthermore, the determination of the two sides was expressed to finalize negotiations on the building of economic units under the protocol of the first session of the Joint Romanian-Kenyan commission of economic and technical cooperation of January 16 1988.

The President of Romania and the President of Kenya decided to expand bilateral links and meetings at governmental and parliamentary levels, as well as on a party line between the two countries.

Examining the international economic and political situation, the Joint Communiqué released at the conclusion of the visit shows, President Nicolae Ceauşescu and President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi noted with satisfaction their identical or very close viewpoints on the major issues facing mankind.

(cont. on p. 3)

Over September 7—9, President Nicolae Ceauşescu together with Elena Ceauşescu paid an official friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania, at the invitation of that country's President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Sitti Mwinyi.

The new Romanian-Tanzanian summit meeting represents a major event in the chronicle of the ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Tanzania likely to confer new dimensions and a richer content on the collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries and peoples. The visit is also an eloquent evidence of Romania's and Tanzania's will to further expand their bilateral relations, to make an active contribution to the settlement of the great problems facing mankind, to entrenching a climate of detente and peace, understanding and cooperation in the world.

During the talks, the two presidents continued to approach aspects related to the development of the Romanian-Tanzanian relations as well as certain topical issues of the international political life.

The leaders of the two states briefed each other on the current concerns of their countries in the field of economic and social construction. It was assessed that the continuous expansion of the collaboration between Romania and Tanzania in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields of common interest benefits both countries and peoples, serving their progress and prosperity, the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

As part of the exchange of

(cont. on p. 3)

THE CAR INDUSTRY

EYEWITNESS

LOVRIN: STEADFASTNESS AND MODERNIZATION

(PAGES 7-8-9)

ON THE ROMANIAN PRESIDENT'S WORKING AGENDA

MEETING WITH YASSER ARAFAT

On Friday, September 2, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the RCP, President of Romania, met Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview views were exchanged at length on the latest developments in the Middle East, on the modalities of solving the situation in the region, of achieving a lasting and just peace in that part of the world.

The Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee informed about the new elements that had cropped up in the evolution of the Middle East situation, about the steps taken by the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to settling the existing complex problems and establishing peace in the area.

Reiterating the Romanian people's determination to further support the Palestinian people's fight for the attainment of its legitimate aspirations, President Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed on this occasion too the need for new initiatives and actions meant to contribute to the phased-out political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East problems, to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problems through the recognition of its right to self-determination — to an independent Palestinian state included — the guaranteeing of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the region.

The RCP General Secretary and the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee assessed that under the current circumstances efforts should be stepped up to organize, as soon as possible, an international conference under the U.N. aegis, on the Middle East issues to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the PLO — the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — Israel, as well as the permanent members of the Security Council.

During the talks Yasser Arafat warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceaușescu for the permanent support Romania, the Party General Secretary and President of the Republic personally grant to the just cause of the Palestinian people, to a constructive settlement of the Middle East questions and the establishment of a lasting peace in that region.

At the end of the talks the two leaders assessed their productive character as they fall within the framework of the fine ties existing between the RCP and Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples — and expressed their belief that the present meeting would contribute to the further growth of bilateral links, to mutual interest, in the interest of security, understanding and peace in that region and worldwide.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF MAURITANIA

On Friday, September 2, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, who is paying an official visit to Romania.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine links between Romania and Mauritania and the wish was expressed to further develop them, in the spirit of the understandings reached during summit meetings and talks. In that respect, the importance was underscored of initiating specific actions to secure the promotion of new forms of economic cooperation, the superior capitalization of the two countries' potential and the diversification of commercial exchanges, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among peoples.

Aspects of the current international political life were also approached, with special emphasis on the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of conflict in various parts of the world, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP met on Friday, September 2, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee discussed a number of economic questions, as well as issues related to the international activity carried through by the RCP and the Romanian state. In that framework, emphasis was placed on Romania's determination to intensify its activity placed in the service of the development of economic, technical, scientific and other collaboration among European states, to make its active contribution to the assertion of the peace and disarmament policy, to the successful course of the Vienna meeting on confidence-building.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceaușescu read a report on his working meeting in Arad on August 30 with Károly Grósz, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved of the activity the Party General Secretary and President of the Republic, Nicolae Ceaușescu carried out on that occasion and was highly appreciative of the way in which he reiterated the RCP's stance on the questions approached during that meeting, which was called upon the RCP's initiative.

Special appreciation was expressed for the fact that during their talks the two leaders considered their responsibility before their parties and peoples, the need for the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, that, for centuries on end, have lived in the vicinity of each other, to develop their collaboration and friendship and, by joint agreement, showed that to imply that prime place should be given to questions and fields where identical or very close stances exist; in the case of more general or more specific questions, where differences of views still exist, further action should be taken to better understand them, to bring positions and viewpoints closer to one another.

In that context the special significance was underscored of President Nicolae Ceaușescu's assessment during the summit dialogue that the resolution of various economic, social and cultural problems in one country is the full responsibility of the party and government in the respective country, and that the development of socialist construction and the confidence they will enjoy with the respective people — the only one that may judge whether the policy promoted by the party in its country is good or not — depend on the way in which they solve problems.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the exchange of opinions at summit level, which proceeded in an open, constructive spirit, highlighted the joint wish to work for the resolution of the problems that cropped up in Romanian-Hungarian relations, to find ways to further expand those relations, starting from the principles enshrined in the treaty of friendship and collaboration, from the interests of the two parties, of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples, for the development of cooperation and good neighbourliness, for mutual benefit, for the benefit of their economic and social progress, of the rise in material and cultural welfare, of socialist construction in Romania and Hungary.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the understandings reached opened fine, broad prospects to the Romanian-Hungarian cooperation. In that respect, emphasis was placed on the fact that during the talks it was agreed to further expand economic, technical and scientific collaboration, cooperation in and specialization of production, in various forms, to expand cooperation in the cultural area, in tourism and other fields, to intensify contacts and exchanges of opinions and experience, exchanges between journalists' organizations, too, which will contribute to the improvement of mutual knowledge, to the promotion of understanding and friendship between the two countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the meeting and talks between the two leaders should give impetus to the activity of the Romanian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, of the Romanian people and the Hungarian people, for the stregthening of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness, in the fight for socialist construction in their countries, for progress, security and peace in Europe and in the world.

The Executive Political Committee reiterated the determination of the Romanian Communist Party to do everything possible for the development of collaboration and the strengthening of Romanian-Hungarian friendship, and expressed its belief that that was in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of their active cooperation in the work of building the new system, of their growing welfare and civilisation, of the general cause of socialism, of cooperation and peace in Europe and the world over.

Unanimously approving of the results of the summit and of the conclusions reached on the occasion, the Executive Political Committee endorsed a programme of measures for the implementation of the understandings reached for the development of the Romanian-Hungarian [illegible] of friendship and collaboration.

MESSAGE ADDRESSED BY PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU

TO THE FRIENDLY MEETING BETWEEN YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

I take great pleasure in addressing the participants in the friendly meeting between the youth representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the German Democratic Republic a warm revolutionary salute and best wishes.

I think that organizing meetings between the young people of our countries affords a fine opportunity for a deeper mutual acquaintance, for a fertile exchange of experiences and views on concrete modalities by which the young people, their revolutionary organizations participate with joint forces, specific to the age and ideals of the new generations, in the implementation of our parties' and countries' policy of socialist construction, of building a better and more just world, of peace and progress for the whole of mankind.

We, in Romania, assess highly and pay special attention to the relations of close collaboration on multiple planes between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, based on the principles of fully equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, observance of national independence and sovereignty, mutual esteem and advantage. In this sense, I am very pleased to recall on this occasion as well, the fine relations existing between our party and state leaderships. My meetings with comrade Erich Honecker, the fertile understandings we reached during every talk have given powerful impetus to our collaboration, both on a bilateral plane and in the international arena.

I am sure, dear young friends, that the youth organizations in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, the young generation, will make their full contribution to the multilateral development of these relations, to the continued deepening of our countries' friendship, collaboration and solidarity, which accords with the interests of both countries and peoples, also serving the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding of all nations.

This friendly meeting takes place at a time when, although some steps have been taken toward the improvement of the relations in the world arena, international life keeps recording very grave and complex issues. As a consequence of the continued arms race, of the sophistication and development of new nuclear weapons, of the maintenance of conflicts and states of tension in various zones of the planet, of the effects of the world economic crisis that are ever more powerfully felt, especially by the developing countries, powerful contradictions are maintained and manifest in the world, that affect not only the present, but also the future of the peoples, endangering the very existence of life on the earth.

Together with their peoples, the youth must most energetically say a resolute "no" to arming and war, for the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament — nuclear above all — for the affirmation of the sacred right of the peoples, of the generations of today and tomorrow — to peace, to a free, independent and dignified existence.

As a matter of fact, the consequences of the grave and complex situation of the world today are most powerfully felt precisely by the young people. There are numerous countries where millions of children and youth are roofless, suffer from diseases and poverty, are deprived of the elementary right to enjoy access to science and culture, look in vain for a job, are completely prospectless.

Romania steadily and firmly campaigns for all states and governments of the world to heed more the young people's life and problems, for the young people to be able to see their aspirations after developing and fulfilling themselves in full freedom realized, to enjoy unhampered the gains of modern civilization, without fear of becoming the victims of a devastating nuclear war.

Within our party and state's humanist policy we give pride of place to securing the fundamental human rights — the right to work, to instruction, education and culture, in a climate of security, quiet and peace, we ensure conditions for the young people to grow up, live, work and take action in society as new men, with lofty patriotic, revolutionary conscience, with conceptions and thoughts equal to the gains of the modern technical-scientific revolution, to the bright ideals of socialism and communism.

I am confident, dear young people, that within the fine relations between our parties and countries, the youth in the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the German Democratic Republic, their revolutionary organizations will collaborate ever more closely, in a lofty spirit of friendship and solidarity, making together an ever more important contribution to the cause of socialism, of good understanding in Europe and the world over, to the cause of disarmament, security and peace.

Being animated by this confidence, I wish the friendly meeting between the youth representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic full success and I wish you all ever greater achievements in work and life, the accomplishment of all your aspirations after the welfare, after living in a world of peace and collaboration, of freedom, independence and progress of all nations.

I wish you all good health and happiness.

FRIENDLY MEETING BETWEEN YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES OF ROMANIA AND THE GDR

On Tuesday, September 6, events started in Bucharest to mark the friendly meeting between representatives of the youth in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the youth in the German Democratic Republic, an outstanding moment in the chronicle of the ties of friendship and collaboration between young people in the two countries, based on the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples.

The participants in the meeting received with great interest the messages addressed by RCP General Secretary, Romania's President Nicolae Ceaușescu and the General Secretary of the CC of the SUPG and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Erich Honecker, telling proofs of the special attention and confidence the two parties show to youths.

Ioan Toma, First Secretary of the CC of the UCY, and Hanjo Gilemann, Secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, addressed the [illegible]

The concern of the young people in the [illegible] countries over the serious and particularly complex international issues was expressed [illegible] emphasis on the particularly important role of the young generation and its organizations in [illegible] appropriate settlement, in the interests of [illegible] of peace and collaboration, throughout the [illegible]

Firm determination was reiterated to take [illegible] action, alongside the progressive and democratic youth everywhere, for the halting of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the [illegible] the vital right of peoples, of the young generation to peace, to free and dignified existence [illegible] building of a better and more just world.

Ensembles of the Romanian youth and [illegible] GDR youth gave a beautiful show before [illegible] youths in Bucharest municipality.

UNDER THE SIGN OF SOLIDARITY, PEACE AND COLLABORATION

THE OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT OF NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU AND ELENA CEAUȘESCU TO KENYA AND TANZANIA

(cont. from p. 1)

Considering that the current international situation continued to be serious and complex, the Communique shows that the fundamental problems of our epoch are the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a resolute passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the substantial reduction of weapons and troops, the ensurance of each nation's and mankind's vital right to existence, freedom and independence.

Considering that certain steps were taken on the road of disarmament following the conclusion of the accord on the liquidation of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles between the Soviet Union and the USA, the two presidents noted the failure to make a radical shift towards eliminating nuclear weapons and other arms of mass destruction, they underscored the need for the international community's intensified efforts to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, and reiterated their appeal for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes, asking the states involved to reach an accord to ban outer space militarization.

Highlighting with satisfaction the African people's achievements in their fight for freedom and national independence, for their economic and social development, the two heads of state also reasserted their support to the heroic fight fought by the people of South Africa against the regime of racial discrimination, for an immediate end to the state of emergency and the liberation of all political detainees, for the adoption of comprehensive and compulsory sanctions by the international community to help abolish the anachronical apartheid system.

Reiterating their countries' solidarity and resolute support to the Namibian people's fight under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole legitimate representative, for Namibia's independence, the communique shows, the two state leaders declared for the immediate and unconditional granting of Namibia's independence on the basis of the UN Security Council's Resolution 435/1987.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu and President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi reasserted support for a political solution to the conflictual states on other regions on the African continent.

In connection with the serious situation in the Middle East, the two state leaders were for a negotiated global, just and durable settlement of the problems in that area, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the resolution of the Palestinian people's question through the recognition of its right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and the ensurance of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area. Stress was laid on the importance of calling a UN-sponsored international conference on Middle East issues, to be attended by all the sides concerned, the PLO and Israel included, as well as by the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The President of Romania and the President of Kenya welcomed the agreement on cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, pointing to the need for a strict application of the UN Security Council's Resolution 598 with a view to ensuring stability, security and peace in that area, the document highlights. The necessity was also underscored that foreign military ships be withdrawn from the Gulf and free navigation be guaranteed there.

Referring to the complex problems of the current international economic situation, Nicolae Ceaușescu and Daniel Toroitich arap Moi declared for a global solution to the questions related to underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. In this context, the two heads of state back the calling of an international conference within the UN, in which developing and developed countries should participate on an equal footing so as to reach mutually acceptable solutions, with regard to the foreign debt problem included, as it seriously affects the developing countries.

Assessing that the complex international issues require active participation in their resolution of all countries, irrespective of size, the two presidents also declared for a growing role of the UN and of other world organizations in the international life. They convenanted to intensify cooperation between the two countries within international fora.

The communique shows that the President of Romania and the President of Kenya expressed their full satisfaction at the new Romanian-Kenyan summit, and at the understandings reached, and that President Nicolae Ceaușescu invited President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, an invitation that was accepted with pleasure.

(cont from p. 1)

opinions on international matters which highlighted the identity or closeness of the two countries' viewpoints, the two sides stressed that though certain encouraging developments had taken place, the situation continued to be grave and complex. The dialogists showed that strong political, economical and military contradictions were manifest as a consequence of continuing the arms race and designing new nuclear weapons, of conflicts and states of tension cropping up in various regions of the planet, of the world economic crisis and, in this context, of the aggravation of the developing countries' situation. The necessity was underscored of uniting the efforts of all peoples, of the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces of everywhere in the struggle for halting the dangerous course of events, for carrying out disarmament, first of all the nuclear one, for setting up a lasting peace on our planet.

Revealing that in certain areas on our planet a tendency towards settling conflicts and tension by peaceful means, through negotiations is manifest the two sides stressed the need of doing everything for strengthening this new way of thinking, for eliminating the use and threat of force from international relationships, for settling all conflicting states politically, through negotiations.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi showed that the solution of the Middle East conflict should be stepped up through negotiations, by summoning an international UN sponsored conference, in which all states concerned should participate, including the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Israel and the standing members of the Security Council.

During talks, special attention was paid to the situation on the African continent.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu reaffirmed on that occasion, Romania's solidarity and support for the African peoples' fight for the full liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism, of any forms of domination and exploitation, for the defence and consolidation of national independence, for free economic and social development.

The two presidents manifested their active support to the Namibian people's fight under SWAPO leadership, in carrying out its legitimate aspirations after freedom and independence, for the application of the UN resolution on this matter. At the same time, the racial, apartheid policy, the repressive measures of Pretoria authorities were condemned. The two presidents spoke for the creation of a democratic state where the majority colour population of South Africa should participate, with equal rights, in the country's entire development.

During talks, having in view the serious economic situation affecting all peoples, and especially developing states, the necessity was stressed to solve the problems of underdevelopment and set up a new orld economic order, based on full equality and equity in interstate relations. In this respect the importance was pointed out of organizing an international conference within the UN to be attended on an equal footing by all developing and developed countries, in order to reach generally acceptable solutions also as regards the extremely high foreign debts of the developing countries. It was assessed that the global settlement of the economic-financial problems, the setting up of a new order are imperative for surmounting the ongoing crisis, for the stability and harmonious development of the world economy, for each people's economic and social progress, for the policy of detente, collaboration and peace in the world.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi agreed that the resolution of the complex issues in international life calls for the active participation, in conditions of full equality, of all countries, especially the non-aligned states.

They also reiterated the determination of the two countries to actively work together in the international arena, at the UN and in its specialized agencies, in the Group of 77 and the non-aligned movement.

Reasserted on this occasion too was Romania's and Tanzania's will to consolidate their work together on the world arena.

The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the President of the United Republic of Tanzania stated their full satisfaction for the new Romanian-Tanzanian summit, the understandings reached.

The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and Elena Ceaușescu invited Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Siti Mwinyi to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

AN EXPRESSION OF THE INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL STANDARD

THE CAR INDUSTRY

TECHNICAL TRADITION IN THE CONTEXT OF INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT ● A CONTINUAL PROCESS OF PRODUCTION MODERNIZATION ● FROM LICENCE IMPORT TO ORIGINAL CREATION ● AN EXTENSIVE RANGE OF UTILITY VEHICLES ● THE "ARO" ALL-TERRAIN CAR, THE "AUROCHS OF THE CARPATHIANS" ● "DACIA" AND "OLTCIT" ON ALL CONTINENTS

Romania has at present an important technical and productive potential in the domain of motor vehicles : trucks, buses, microbuses, trolleybuses, utility vans, tip lorries etc., as well as DACIA and OLTCIT city cars and ARO all-terrain cars.

The production of transport vehicles in Romania started some three decades ago when the first Romanian-designed trucks in the "Carpaţi" and "Bucegi" range were manufactured in Braşov. At the same time, the first buses were made in Bucharest, and the first all-terrain cars M-57 at the mechanical works in Cimpulung Muscel. All these were based on Romanian designs.

From the first Romanian trucks, with classical gasoline engines and capacities of three and five tons, we are manufacturing today powerful and modern trucks, equipped with Diesel engines ranging between 135 and 360 HP and capacities varying between six and 34 tons, fabricated in Braşov, or tip lorries of big capacities (of 27, 55 and 110 t) equipped with powerful engines (of 360, 610 and 1,230 HP respectively) produced by Mirşa mechanical enterprise.

DOSSIER

The car and truck building branch has known a diversification of types introduced in fabrication in the last two decades. On page 4 : aspects from field tests of ARO all-terrain cars (top) and a new variant of ARO car made by the specialized enterprise in Cimpulung Muscel (middle) ; a new type of DAC tip lorry (bottom). On page 5 : the 120 ton DAC tip lorry manufactured by the enterprise in Mirşa town (top) ; DACIA pick-up truck, coming out of the fabrication line (middle) ; ROCAR 106 and DAC-112-UD bus for tourism (bottom).

THE TRUCK ENTERPRISE

The Braşov Truck Enterprise is currently among the most modern and powerful productive units in Romania. Its present development level is the result of a continued industrial tradition, and of the preoccupation for the modernization of its technical equipment and of its manufacturing profile implicitly.

The serial production of transport vehicles started, at the Braşov works, in the mid-1950s, when the first trucks of Romanian design, bearing the "Steagul Roşu" mark came out of the assembly lines. With a capacity of three tons, this model could be easily manoeuvred and set from the very beginning a high standard of production and of the users' exigencies. Using the chassis of this first truck, the fabrication list of the enterprise broadened in a short time, including tip lorries, road tankers, buses and trolleybuses.

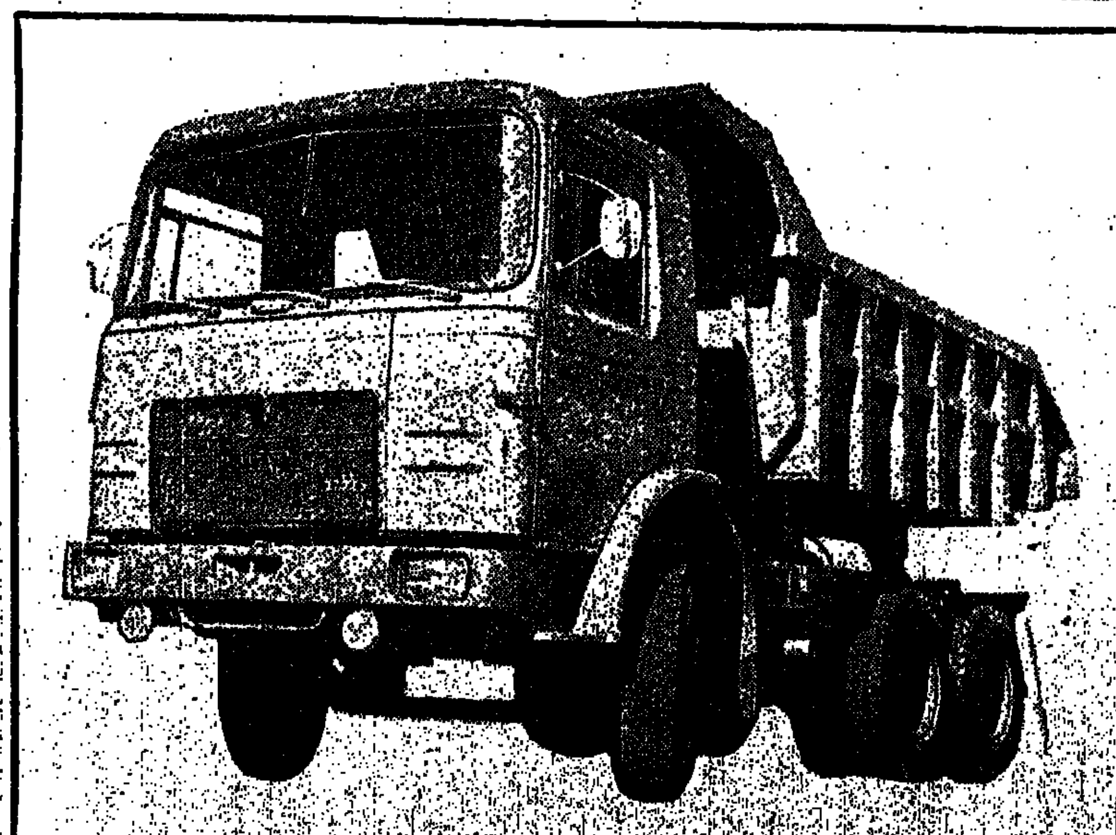
The dynamic evolution of the Romanian economy and the domestic and foreign end users' demands referring to the reduction of fuel consumption, the increase in the comfort degree offered by the cabin, the modernization of design determined the manufacturing of the second truck generation produced here. These were motor vehicles with a payload of five tons and their derivatives — tractors and tip lorries — that went into production in 1962.

In the following period, the increased potential of the national economy allowed the initiation of cooperation ventures with renowned firms in the production of transport means. One of the concrete examples is the cooperation with the West German MASCHINENFABRIK AUGSBURG firm within the MAN concern, from which we bought the licence of the very economical Meurer combustion method. Thus was born the third generation of Romanian trucks, marketed under the ROMAN trade mark. Based on the diversification of the range of this type of trucks, fitted with Diesel engines of 135, 154, 215 and 230 HP, new models were created with integral traction, having between two and five axle base variants. The number of the ROMAN vehicles' mounting specifications surpassed 1,500 at that moment, which led, among other things, to the improvement of these trucks' technical performances : reduced specific fuel consumption in the conditions of higher engine capacities, compared to the previous generation ; the adoption of new constructional solutions on a world level for the respective period — the chassis made of low-hardening steel, the clutch with suspension bumpers, progressively coupled and with hydraulic control, 12-speed hydraulic control, 12-speed synchronized gear box.

The experience accumulated in over two decades of transport motor vehicle production, the technical equipment of the enterprise with high-precision and highly productive installations, and the acquisition of a valuable research and design potential in the field allowed the Braşov producers to make a series of unanimously appreciated improvements of the trucks being built and to prepare the production of the fourth generation of Romanian trucks. Thus, the electric and braking equipment were modernized, suspensions with parabolic springs designed and assimilated in production, the suction and evacuation system was bettered, the equipment and installations reliability degree improved, other beneficial changes were made, meant to ensure the Romanian vehicles technical-functional characteristics corresponding to the most exigent traffic rules.

At the same time diversified was the range of classic vehicles of the 8 × 4, 8 × 6 and 8 × 8 formulas, for a great variety of superstructures were made. All these allowed passing to the serial production of trucks of Romanian design, in the all-terrain group, in the 4 × 4 and 6 × 6 formulas, or in the ranges of lorries, concrete mixers, self-propelled cranes, tank trucks, [illegible] and isothermal [illegible] trucks, street washers, [illegible] engines, vehicles for [illegible] transports and for oil [illegible] ploitation.

In 1984, these accumulations in the areas of design and production units created the conditions for the assembly of the first three types [illegible] belonging to the fourth generation, known to customers in many countries under the [illegible] of DAC. They are fitted with 360 HP and 320 HP forced [illegible] duction engines. The [illegible] by forced-induction [illegible] with intermediate cooling of [illegible]



COMPETITIONS, STANDINGS, PRESTIGE

● In the autumn of 1984 the team driving three Romanian-made DACIA cars placed first and claimed the Silver Cup in the Tour of Europe continental competition, and two other Romanian cars also came first in the same important race in the 1300 cc and 2000 cc events, respectively.

● At about the same time, the Pharaohs' Rally (a major international confrontation held in the land of the pyramids, which brought together the most famous all-terrain car makes in the world), as well as the Algerian motor rally were emphatically won by a Romanian ARO jeep-type car.

● One year later (1985), the DACIA car scored remarkable successes in two strong competitions : first place (1300 cc) in the Portuguese Rally ; third place (same class) in the Acropolis Rally — Greece ; in 1987 second and third places (1300 cc) in the Wintersachs, West Germany Rally (a European championship event) ; first, second and third places (1300 cc) in the Tour of Europe motoring marathon since 1978.

● The OLTCIT car has also burst spectacularly upon the auto scene : entering domestic races for the time being, it has won Romania's rally championship.

special bridges, and of gearboxes with an increased number of speeds has resulted in a 3—5 per cent reduction of fuel consumption. The differences between the ROMAN and DAC ranges consist in both their look (new cabin, updated design) and their construction and technical performances (adjustable steering shaft, electronic instruments, modernized braking equipment, axles with a carrying capacity of 13 tons etc.).

The technical experience, the modern equipment and the creative potential of the Romanian researchers have enabled the Braşov works to manufacture more than 700,000 trucks in the last three decades of which more than a quarter of a million have been exported to over 70 countries in all geographic and climatic regions. For instance, 85,000 vehicles and three CKD assembly lines have been delivered to People's China alone. This means that the number of exported trucks could form a more than 9,000 km long file, and the power of their engines would total 150 million HP.

The products of the Braşov enterprise are exported by the UNIVERSAL AUTOTRACTOR foreign trade enterprise. They are ROMAN and DAC trucks, chassis and tractors whose payloads range between 5 and 40 tons and whose Diesel engines develop between 135 and 360 HP. Apart from exports, also through the agency of the respective firm the enterprise makes technical tests and demonstrations as part of the worldwide homologation of products, ensures service activities through its own networks, spare part warehouses and specialized centres, as well as co-operation, technical assistance, deliveries of licences, technologies or knowhow.

IN THE BEGINNING THERE WAS M-57...

That was the name of the first Romanian all-terrain car made 31 years ago at the Mechanical Enterprise in Cimpulung Muscel. It was an entirely Romanian creation, as were all the other types that followed it.

In this interval, the mentioned enterprise has developed and modernized considerably, and the range of Jeep-type cars built here has evolved on the same line : after the launching of the M-59 and M-461 models between 1977—1970, the ARO-24, ARO-32, ARO-242, 243 and 244 cars (with classical and Diesel engines) went into mass production after 1970. In the 1980s, a new absolutely Romanian car joined the international auto family — ARO1-0 (fitted with classical gasoline engines). At present the enterprise in Argeş county turns out more than 20 types and variants of all-terrain cars in the ARO-240 and ARO-10 ranges. In more than three decades the works has produced some 270,000 all-terrain cars of which over 200,000 have been exported to more than 90 countries on all continents.

(cont. on p. 6)

THEN THERE WERE DACIA AND OLTCIT

More than 20 years ago, (1967) the first city car — DACIA 1100 — rolled through the gates of the modern automaking enterprise in Pitești — Colibași. Two years later, the DACIA—1300 range was launched, which year after year has come to include new models: DACIA—1310, DACIA—1410 sedan and station wagon, DACIA—1304 pickup, DACIA van, DACIA sports coupé. This year, a new range of DACIA 1320 cars will be homologated, which will be premiered at the Bucharest International Fair. The new models stand out by their notable improvements: completely modernized body, redesigned instrument panel, ergonomic seats, modernized interior and exterior look.

In its two-decade existence the Pitești enterprise has manufactured some 1.1 million DACIA cars, more than half of which have been exported to dozens of countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America.

The latest and most modern product of the Romanian auto industry — the OLTCIT car — went into serial production (in 1982) at the Craiova works. Its technical features and performances, its finish and utility qualities have made scores of thousands of motorists in nearly all European countries and hundreds of thousands of Romanian drivers buy this car.

The Auto Dacia foreign trade enterprise began its export activity in 1971 when it delivered a first batch of 7,000 cars to the foreign market. Since then its export volume has grown about 10 times and has been considerably diversified. In 1987, for instance, some 60 per cent of the 130,000 DACIA and OLTCIT cars made in Romania were exported to dozens of countries, among which the GDR, Hungary, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, England, Bulgaria, Colombia, People's China, Italy, Algeria, the DPR of Korea, the Netherlands, Egypt, France, Cuba, Cameroon, Benin, Yugoslavia, Canada, Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Togo and Senegal.

Quality control is carried out in successive stages on the mounting lines of Romanian car and truck building enterprises. In the photos on this page: a truck mounting section (top); another section at "DACIA" Car Enterprise in the town of Pitești (middle); another section at "OLTCIT" Car Enterprise in Craiova and a section where "Ionse-turbo" type trucks are produced. (bottom).

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

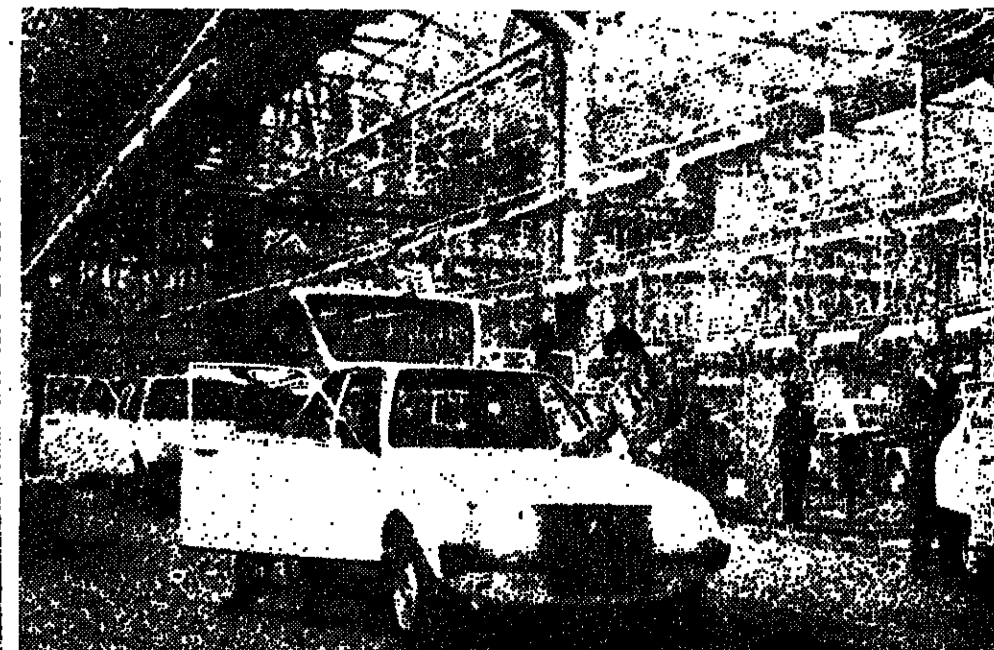
- One of the first steam cars was built in 1880, by the 20-year-old Dimitrie Văsescu. The motor car conceived and built by the Romanian student brought a series of novelties which later contributed to the general evolution of the car building industry. That car had, among others, steel wheels provided with elastic rubber bands (tyres had not been invented), a steering wheel, two brakes, etc.

- The well known pioneer of international aeronautics the Romanian Aurel Vlaicu enscribed his name in the field of car building too, making an original carburator of his own design, which he mounted on an Opel. With that car, he won the "Prince Heinrich Fahrt" contest.

- Engineer Aurel Persu, the owner of the invention patent called "Car with aerodynamic shape, on four wheels mounted within the aerodynamic shape", made a remarkable Romanian contribution to the development of the car industry. The patent was registered (in September 1924) in Germany and was later known in ten other countries. The fundamental idea of the Romanian inventor lays at the basis of the modern conception of car construction, being applied by all car builders in the world. He built his own car with which he crossed more than 160,00 km. That vehicle was offered in 1969 — it was still functioning — to the Technical Museum in Bucharest.

- In 1921, in Paris, the car with double control, built by professor Ion Dumitru was a sensation. This type of car continued, through its conception, to lie at the basis of the double control system used by driving schools. The Romanian professor organized, the same year, driving and car repair courses.

- Also the French Capital, the car presented by engineer Gogu Constantinescu (well known inventor in the sonic field) on the occasion of the 1926 exhibition, aroused a vivid interest. The solution proposed by the Romanian inventor had a series of advantages concerning the reduction of fuel consumption and the simplifications of controls.



GENERATIONS ON WHEELS

1937. The first Romanian bus, TV-1, went out of the gates of the Autobuzul enterprise in Bucharest.

1958. The first Romanian trolleybus, the first utility vans and pickup trucks in a wider range of small motor vehicles for goods transport were put into production.

1988. These groups of motor vehicles — buses, trolleybuses utility vans and pickup trucks — are still the specialty of the Autobuzul enterprise on Bucharest. After a little more than three decades, the third generation of buses has been produced, while the fourth is already on the drawing boards; the fourth generation of trolleybuses has also been produced, with the fifth now being conceived abd designed; Utility vans and trucks have also seen several types. The unit's current output includes 17 types of buses, five types of trolleybuses and more than 30 types of utility vehicles. Included in its manufacturing list, ROMAN, DAC and ROCAR are the best known makes.

Pages by
T. NITESCU ■
AL. MARINESCU ■

EYEWITNESS

When a family builds a house in a place it may mean hope. But when several hundreds of families lay the foundations of their future lives in the same place that means certitude. And Lovrin commune of Timiș county is such a certitude. Sited in the north-western Banat, on highly breeding soil, Lovrin, the same as other nearby settlements, is inhabited both by Romanians and Swabians. The latter came to settle down here in the 18th century. The central village of the commune numbers 4,500 people. The other villages making up the commune are Tomnatic (3,200 inhabitants), Gottlob (2,500 inhabitants) and Vizejdia (412 inhabitants).

STEADFASTNESS AND MODERNIZATION

The people of Lovrin work and live happily in their villages. Some of them have learnt new, industrial, therefore urban occupations, or preserved their traditional agricultural trades, most of them at the level of modern training. Because present-day Lovrin in no longer the onetime drowsy village, hardened in stereotype forms of life, but a locality with an active and prosperous economic, social and cultural life. Following a natural course, Lovrin has surpassed its rural condition, rapidly advancing towards an urban type of civilization.

Obviously, there is no reason to believe that Lovrin will ever turn into a megalopolis, a large city growing on the vertical of scores of storeys. Most likely, it will become an agroindustrial townlet, in which the largest part of the population will work in the fields or grow animals. Because the people of Lovrin have always worked their land with skill, love and even stubbornness specific to steadiness. The low, sandy ground with subsoil water very close to surface, has not always been so fruitful. Many spots were filled with water, like swamps. But in time rivers were trained, a large sewerage system was created turning to good account the chocolate-like black earth from the surface, making it more yielding.

But today's and tomorrow's Lovrin opens large prospects for industrial professions. In 1974 a geothermal water drilling department was set up. At the same time the Electromotor enterprise of Timișoara has built a small factory in which some 150 workers produce parts and mount special electric motors. Then there are small industry and public service departments amounting to 40 sections, ranging from tailoring and forging to electronics and car-service.

Over the last years the industrial production of the commune has risen to 180—170 million lei. But the largest share is still held by the agricultural production, now worth 380—400 millions.

Naturally, the main economic units are the agricultural ones: a state-run farming enterprise at Tomnatic, three producer cooperative farms (Gottlob, Tomnatic and Lovrin), a farming machinery station at Gottlob, an agricultural research station, an enterprise selecting and conditioning seeds, the vegetable farms of the Fructus enterprise of Timișoara, a lamb growing and fattening farm, etc.

Even some industrial enterprises actually serve agriculture. This is the case of the milling enterprise and of the vegetable and fruit preservation factory.

"In fact we are dealing with agriculture at every possible level", noted engineer Titus Suba, director of the research station, "from the vegetables grown by everyone in his backyard to large cereal farms, from experimental plots to fundamental scientific research."

All the schools of Lovrin have small plots tilled by the students themselves. "Nearing completion is an agroindustrial high school in our commune" told us professor Fizitca Ioan, from the 10-year Secondary School "Because we organize hands-on training for students at the research station with professors who are doctors of science". This detail can suggest the training stage of the young farmers, their receptivity to the latest gains of agriculture.

The future Lovrin is not only a dream of architects. The town does exist in its essential features on the scale of one to one.

Naturally, architects were helped by the fact that streets had been laid out with geometrical rigour as early as the 18th century. The frontage of the houses is still strong giving the impression of an old borough. The few big buildings raised over the last years have adopted an elegant and discreet architectural design, perfectly integrated with the period geometry of façades and roofs.

"You see, everything has been knitted well, naturally, from one year to another" says Petre Miltăroiu, mayor of Lovrin, who knows every house and backyard, every field and who can find a different kind of approach to each man in order to make friends with him. "Now, if we want to make our village a town, we must do it carefully, without hurry. We want to increase the commune's dowry of buildings, facilities of all kinds, and we who live here find it only natural".

The 4-km-long road to Gottlob is lined by apple trees with branches full of fruit. "Never have we had such a large yield of fruits" says the mayor, letting the car slip by itself through the red fruit bearing trees. "All you can see in our commune mirrors exactly what we have thought it to be like and what we have done. A few years ago drillings discovered a source of hot water. When it is captured, its warmth reaches 80 C. First we captured it for the swimming pool. Then we learned that we could use it to heat our dwellings. We ordered the design of a station using geothermal water as heat carrier. In case it is not warm enough, water can be heated still more. Now we have cheap running water and central heating for dwellings, shopping centres, schools, workshops, a.s.o."

In the calm autumn light, Lovrin was quiet and beautiful. There were few people in the street. Only groups of children were heard beyond the trees' green curtain.

Each house has its own garden. Not only beyond fences but in front of the houses, in the street. Almost without exception, a house means a family. Lovrin's villages have a valuable housing stock still corresponding to the exigencies of the modern habitat. Those who built new houses after the appearance of the Law for territory and locality planning in 1974, observed its provisions concerning the construction area and the height of at least two stories. The new dwellings built from the people's funds usually are elegantly and functionally drawn duplex houses. Certainly a lot was built from state funds also. Especially for specialists working in the commune. Architectural solutions were in this case, carefully selected. The first 12-apartment building was finished in 1974. Now there are eight such buildings.

At the same time, the mayorality solved important problems like drinking water, sewarage, heating and waste water treatment.

In 1984 a recreation and balneal treatment base, staffed by physicians was opened. An automatic exchange will be installed this year.

For the school-going population, that is for the 1,400 students there are five general schools with 57 classrooms, seven labs and three small industrial workshops in the commune. Another 400 pre-school children are included in the three kindergartens. The commune's cultural dowry consists of four houses of culture, four cinema theatres, (one of them seating 600), a picture gallery, two exhibition rooms, a public library, a youth club with its own discotheque and a "Femina" room. The Lovrin cineclub has made three films until now, while the students' radioclub with the indicator YO 2 KJK has established connections even in South America. Two football stadiums, tennis courts and handball fields offer other possibilities to spend the leisure. The "Unirea" Tomnatic football team activates in the national C football division.

These are data completing the picture of this locality in full development. Certainly, a village does not become a town instantly. It is a natural long lasting process, and Lovrin already has a civic centre with its own architectural personality and an authentic citizen interest.

"Modernization, this major question for the future of each locality has been a constant of Romania's building policy", told us eng. Teodor Ciomocoș, technical director of IPROMIT — Timișoara Design Institute. Especially in the last twenty years this matter has been consistently observed. Today's image of Timiș county's towns and communes confirms this fact.

Modernization is not a new question in the case of localities included in Lovrin commune. These settlements have been developing according to organization sketches. The fact is confirmed by the precisely traced usually rectangular street map. We have documents dated 1784 speaking about the construction of 50 houses on the New street, 59 on Sand street and 62 on Main street in Lovrin.

Now, when Lovrin was included among the eleven rural localities in Timiș county which have the chance of becoming towns in near future, architects be erected in future and in designing the civic centre. There are ill willing interpretations saying, without foundation, about these sketches, that they establish the "demolition area". But that is not true! It is in fact the reverse: the "construction area".

In the case of Lovrin commune a group of specialists works at present on the details of the civic centre, that is the locality's central square where all institutions of public interest will be built. Variants are still discussed. All inhabitants from the localities making up the commune were consulted.

"What will the new civic centre include?"

"First of all, sociocultural establishments. A palace of culture with performance, exhibition halls, a library, clubs, etc. will be next to the political-administrative building. The school will be extended and will become a high school. It will also have a multi-purpose hall which will be first of all used for sports games, because the village once had a handball team in the country's first division and maybe it will have another one.

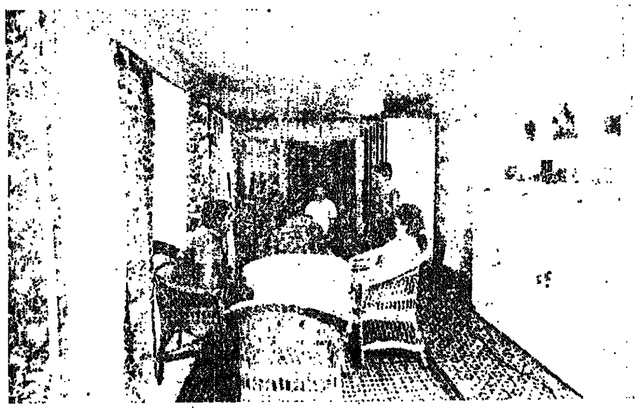
"Several two- or three-storied buildings to be built in the future in a central plaza will host shops and service areas on the ground floor. Most of the new constructions will be duplex houses, with ground and upper floors, with small gardens surrounding them.

"But I repeat, our projects represent a complex and long lasting action where the old and the new will be combined, ensuring first of all social and economic buildings improving the life of people living in the centre and of those from villages located in its area of influence.

"In general in Lovrin, as in other settlements we witness not a destructive, demolishing process, but a resurrection of the constructive spirit. There was never the question of demolishing old, viable and useful buildings or those representative of old times. In general, no peasant household will be destroyed, broken up. On the contrary, the new houses will offer more comfort, but will preserve the family warmth and intimacy, will preserve, through the location of a garden in the vicinity, man's links with field works", a millennia-old occupation in these parts. All our plans and programmes, all planning sketches were enriched and finalized by the direct involvement of local democratic bodies, through broad citizen debates".

G. OSTROVEANU ■

The mayor of Lovrin commune, Petre Miltăroiu, discussing with one of the commune inhabitants (top). One of the new buildings in the finishing stage (bottom).



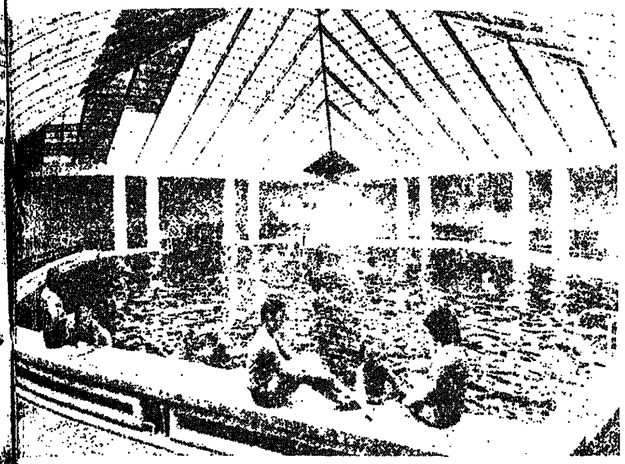
1 To agronomist engineer Ioan Brata, housing was not a problem after graduation. He returned to his native village Gottlob, where he is currently working at the cooperative farm, living in his father's house — a solid, if old, house providing enough room for his three children.

2 Even in an old house, as engineer Ioan Brata's is, the kitchen can be modernly fitted and arranged according to both functional and aesthetic criteria, in keeping with the whole ...

6 The plots of land on either side of the highway can be reclaimed for agriculture. So every villager grows in front of his house what he believes to be more fit, especially vegetables. The productions obtained most often meet entirely the family's needs.

7 The only two- and three-storied buildings are those delimiting the square of the future civic centre. On the ground-floor there are shops and handicraft workshops. Even with these constructions the architectural line used is in full harmony with the traditional construction style. Such is the case for instance of the group of buildings on the left.

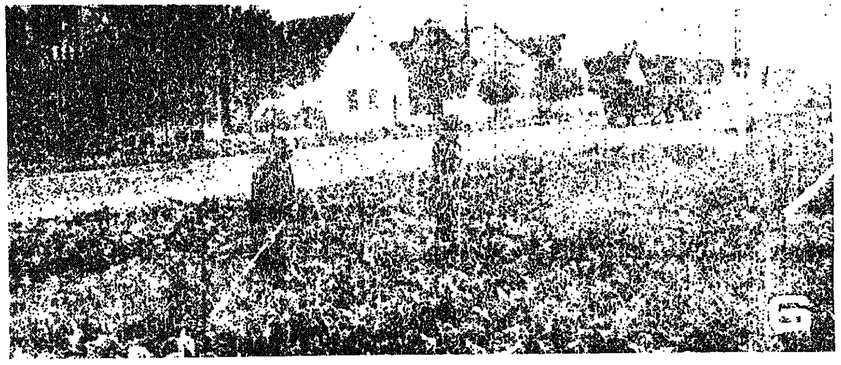
8 The kindergarten of Lovrin has a Romanian language section and a German language one. But the language of children's games makes them spend most of their time together.

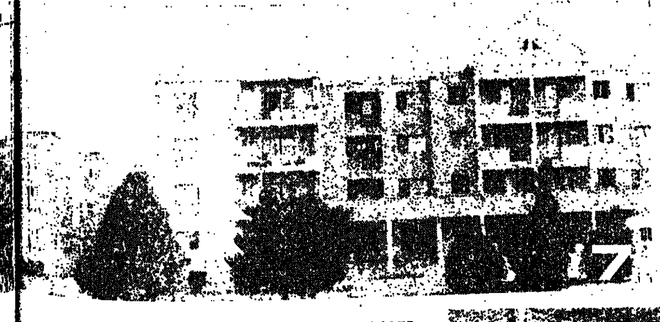


3 This is what one of the houses built in the last few years in Lovrin looks like. This type of two-storied dwellings seem to be most favoured in the local villages. Generally these houses are surrounded by a vegetable garden or an orchard.

4 The thermal water captured at Lovrin also boast therapeutical principles. That is why the locality fathers have set up a small yet elegant recreation and balneal treatment centre. Among the 12 physicians working in the commune, there are four specialists who can prescribe balneal cures. Nearby the foundations of a small hotel are being laid.

5 The peasants of Gottlob are wheat and barley growers. In their own gardens most of them grow vegetables. Some, however, prefer melons...





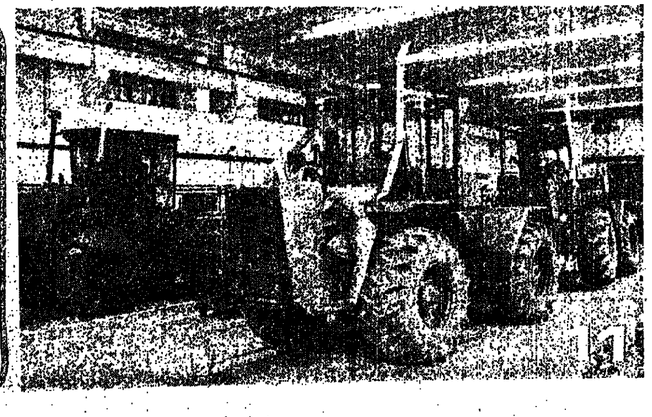
9 Gellert Ioan was a farmer, a member of the cooperative farm in Lovrin. For several years now he has been a pensioner. Even if he no longer works in the field, he is still strong enough to look after his farmstead. His old house, very well kept up, is in no way lesser than the two-storied houses around it.

10 One of them is that built recently by Mitrol Teofan, a farming mechanic at Lovrin. It is a large house meeting the needs of his numerous family. Mitrol Teofan and his wife are mighty proud of their house.

11 Industrial professions are often related to agricultural works. In Gottlob commune there is a big farm machine station (SMA) executing all field works within Lovrin joint state and cooperative agroindustrial council. The latter includes six peasant cooperatives and two state farming enterprises which together hold over 30,000 ha. SMA Gottlob is equipped with a whole range of machines that ensure the continuous flow of works.

In our photo, the high power (1,800 hp) tractor repair room organized like a small factory.

Photoreportage by MIHAI ALEXE



MILLIMETRES AND TONS

A new product with special technical performances was made at the Bucharest Machine-Tools and Aggregates Enterprise — the Sc 33 vertical lathe — which can execute boring, milling, lathing, broaching and cutting operations. The lathe is digitally controlled, which allows the performance of complex profiles and contours, and has a tool magazine. The 80-ton machine can be used in complex or finishing operations allowing exterior, interior lathing or frontal and channel processings. Tools are automatically supplied by means of two magazines of 16 posts each. Among the lathe's performances mention should be made of the possibility to process parts with diametres up to 3,000 mm and a weight of 50 tons.

THE BUCHAREST UNDERGROUND: ONE BILLION PASSENGERS

One billion people from Bucharest and all over the country have enjoyed the services of the fastest and most modern transportation: the underground in the Romanian capital. This is a true record if we think of the fact that it has been set in less than nine years since the first segment of the underground was completed.

As you know, the Bucharest underground has at present two mainlines (with a total length of 50 km) which connect the main industrial areas and the residential districts of the city. The 10-km third mainline is in a forward stage of completion, and is expected to be put into service in the second half of next year.

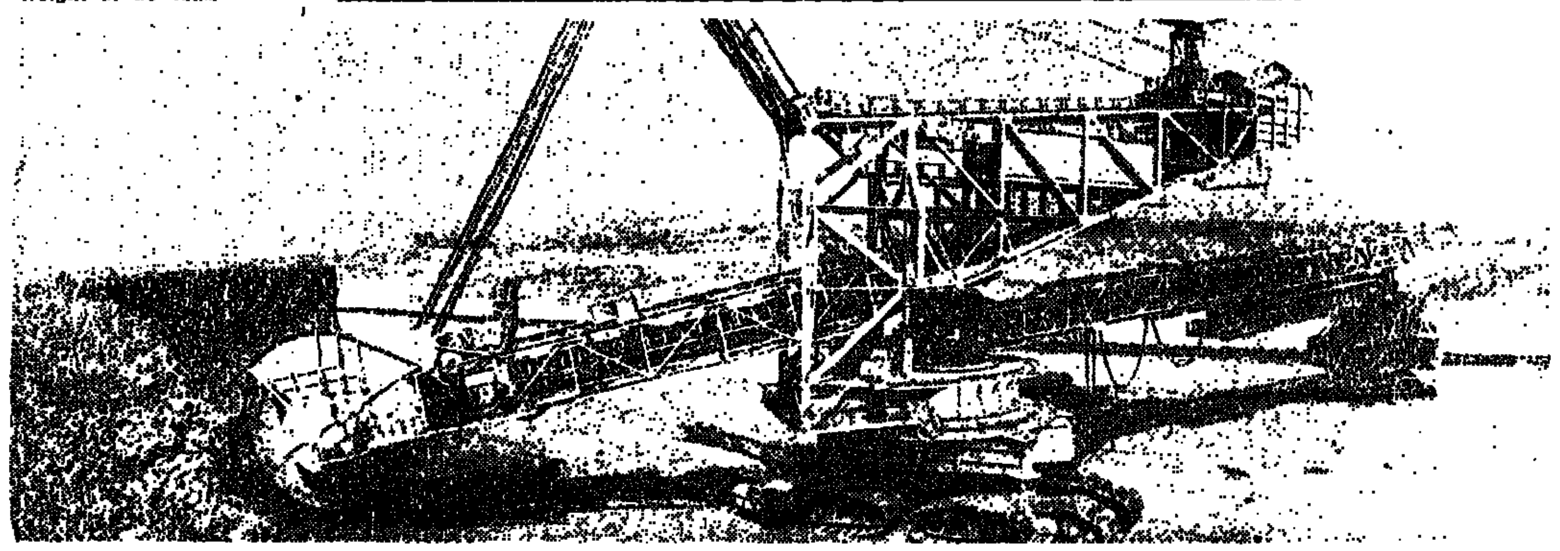
The new, complex mainline plays the role of a half-belt, having technological and service links with the first mainline (the North Station and Dristor stations) and with the second mainline the station in Victoriei Square). In total, the new thoroughfare has six stations along the Victoriei Square — Ştefan cel Mare Road — Bucur-Obor — Iancului — Muncii Square — Dristor II route. The novelties it brings are the fact that the Victoria III station of the new mainline lies below the respective station of the second mainline and that the Bucur-Obor and Muncii stations were built by using the existing structures of the underground passes, which saved up to 85 per cent of excavation expenses.

...SICORA

...is the name of an underground train driving system which increases traffic security through the checking of technical operating conditions and the signalling of deficiencies, the protection of axles against skidding or locking. Moreover, special devices periodically record the data of the train's progress with a view to continually checking controls along its route — useful data for fast repairs and overhauls.

Underground trains started to be built more than 10 years ago at the Arad railway car enterprise. Several series of such trains have been made there ever since. Two new underground car assembly and welding lines have lately been set up at Arad for the purpose of updating these products.

M. CONSTANT[illegible]



LAND RECLAMATION WORKS

Specialists of the [illegible] tion Enterprise for L[illegible] Reclamation Works in [illegible] is finished works for [illegible] tions in the Nămoloasa [illegible] xineni-Grădiştea zone [illegible] area of 30,133 ha. The [illegible] supply and distribution [illegible] nals are 58.2 km long [illegible] are provided with 31 [illegible] ing stations. A water [illegible] of 23 cu.m per second [illegible] sured during busy [illegible] At the same time, the [illegible] in constructors ended [illegible] works on a big canal [illegible] decrossing the Buzău [illegible] with a view to irrigate 15,000 ha in the Făurei-[illegible] liu area.

TECHNOLOGICAL FIRSTS

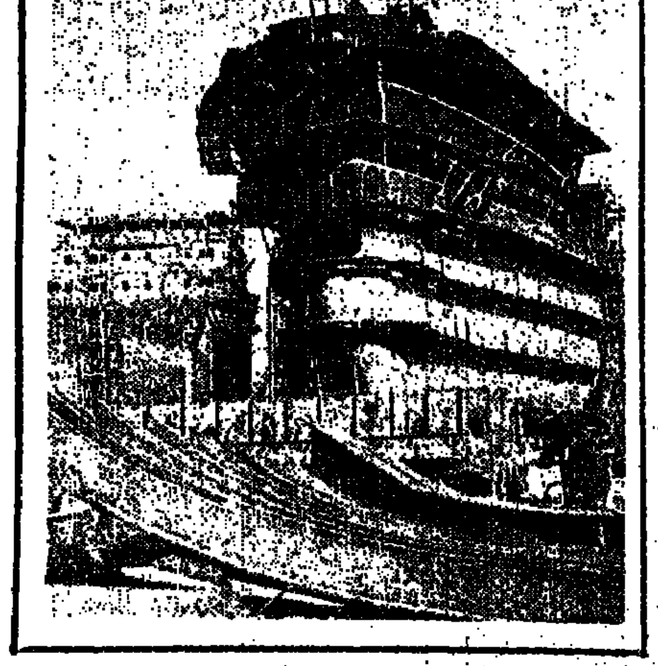
Production technologies are modernized at the Sfîntu Gheorghe quarry of Căpeni-Baraolt Mining Enterprise (Covasna county). Besides the classic bucket excavators, a modern excavation — transport — dumping installation (with conveyor belt) was commissioned a few months ago. It is a real giant: the RC 1400 type excavator with bucket wheels. The bucket capacity is 1,100 cu.m. It was made in cooperation at Timişoara mechanical works and is used in open-pit exploitations. Since May, when it entered the fabrication process, the huge equipment has excavated over 800,000 cu.m. of sterile (top photo).

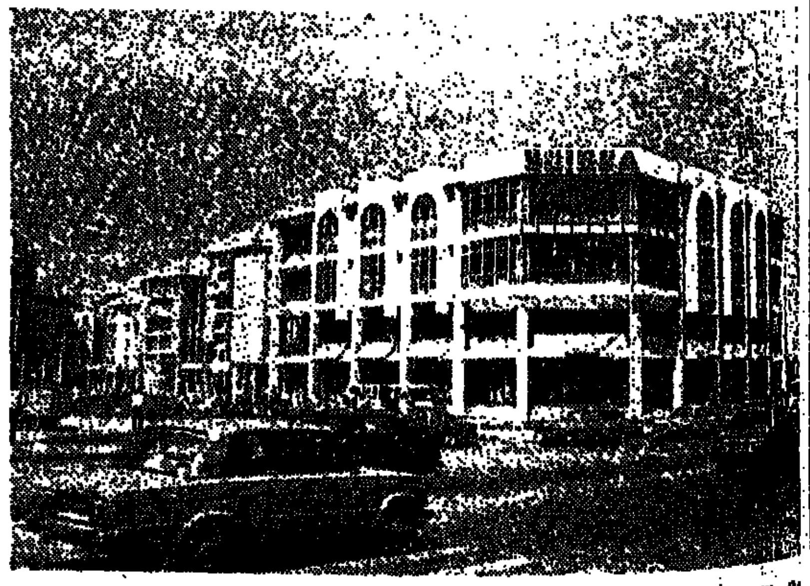
The above photo represents the second installation, a smaller brother of the first one — the RC 470 type excavator — also produced in Timişoara, which will be soon commissioned. With it, the second sterile technological line, which will work at a depth of 30 m, will be opened.

THE SHIP NO. 100

A celebration recently took place at the Brăila shipyard (the third largest Romanian unit in the field): the launching of the 100th ship, a 4,500 dwt cargoboat.

Between 1973—1988, the Brăila shipbuilders have constructed and launched 100 vessels: cargo ships with capacities ranging between 4,500—7,500 dwt, Atlantic-type supertrawlers, oil tankers, 6,000 HP, Hercules towboats etc.





Parallel to the development of town planning in Alba Iulia municipality, the seat of Alba county, the new civic centre of the settlement is being built next to the old medieval city. It was provided with a modern commercial network located on the ground floor of apartment houses and in constructions. The most recent is that of "Unirea" department store with a commercial area of 7,100 sq.m. (top photo).

INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

Since the beginning of the year, over 10,000 ships — barges, towboats, scows, etc, crossed the Danube-Black Sea Canal, transporting important quantities of ore, coal, rolled sheet, cereals, cement, building materials, phosphates, etc. The goods are meant for domestic or foreign end users. Also, since the opening of the 1988 summer season, numerous Romanian and foreign tourists spending their vacations in the Black Sea coast resorts made trips on this canal aboard the Milcov and Flamingo passenger ships.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON QUANTUM ELECTRONICS

Over August 29—Septembrie 3, 1988 the National Physics Centre in Bucharest-Măgurele was the venue of the International Conference on Development Trends in Quantum Electronics. Its work was chaired by academician professor Ioan Ursu. Chairman of the Scientific Committee was academician professor A. M. Prokhorov of the USSR, a Nobel prize winner, while professor Marin Ivaşcu was chairman of the National Organizing Committee.

This international scientific event — the third in a series inaugurated in 1982 — debated the most significant breakthroughs in the fields of lasers and their applications to the processing and characterization of materials (metallic, semiconductors dielectric), to developing materials with special properties for chemistry, power engineering, communications and data processing, alignment and levelling, the manufacturing of complex equipment for [illegible] ous industrial, biological, medical [illegible] uses.

The conference, which included [illegible] ons and was attended by world [illegible] specialists from 23 countries, scientific researchers, university staff using lasers apparatus, unfolded in plenary and [illegible] sessions.

The participants in the conference [illegible] ed the exhibition of lasers and [illegible] stallations, and went on a sight-seeing [illegible] of Bucharest.

Engineer ABRAHAM SCHACH[illegible]

ON THE EVE OF A NEW ACADEMIC YEAR

From the sweet apprehension of meeting the unknown — probably the first "social emotion" of the little ones, to its nostalgic reexperiencing by grandparents taking children to school, the excitement accompanying the beginning of every school year seizes everyone, marking the event as a red-letter day in the calendar of our daily life.

But for this holiday to be a real one, for its light to shine unshadowed, a whole army of people mobilize their energies and efforts yearly for this mid-September day.

The masons finishing the interiors of the new schools, the painters making desks and blackboards look brighter, the typesetters printing the last pages of the new school-books make up the traditional detachment of this army. The fever of preparing the new academic year has contaminated however also sectors which not long ago were alien from teaching concerns.

The equipping of school workshops and labs for example, in step with the updating and progress of technologies, in step with the scientific revolution has mobilized, besides specialized enterprises, tens of industrial units in the machine building branch, in the field of electronics or electrical engineering. Of course, schools and their equipping have priority. The academic year must be well prepared. In this simple rule is concentrated the whole country's concern in training those who, tomorrow will take over the social management at all levels and fields, the care for the youngest generation to be able to assume the responsibility of its own future in the best starting conditions.

In the following pages we will present last minute data concerning the preparation of the school year in Romania. They mirror the multitude and diversity of actions contributing to ensuring the necessary conditions so that on September 15, the opening of schools should have the propositions of an important event, considered as such in the whole world, both by the young and old.

MICRO-PRODUCTION LAB

In summer, sophomore and junior students of the Chemical Technology within the Polytechnic Institute in Bucharest did not have a research-design activity in enterprises, but within their own faculty.

To this end was used the recently created Anti-Cancerous Drug Synthesis Lab sponsored by the chemistry and chemical technology department.

"The fact that we produce anti-leukemia drugs, based on researches effected in collaboration with the Hematology Clinic of Fundeni Hospital in Bucharest" — told us chemical dr. Dumitru Ionescu, the head of the laboratory — "gives the students the possibility to be instructed in the methods of scientific work and the specialized chemical technology. At the same time, we initiate the students in the matters of managing their working place, ensuring an economic outlook of the practical activity they carry out."

(above and left photos)

SUMMER COURSES

Scientific societies of the teaching staff organized, in July and August, scientific training and refresher courses, as well as creation camps for teachers of all specialties.

Thus, mathematics teachers met in Predeal, physics and chemistry teachers in Bucharest, those of biology in Rîmnicu Vîlcea, of history in Cluj-Napoca and of literature in Suceava.

An image of the Cluj-Napoca University Centre (left photo).

SCHOOL DAYS

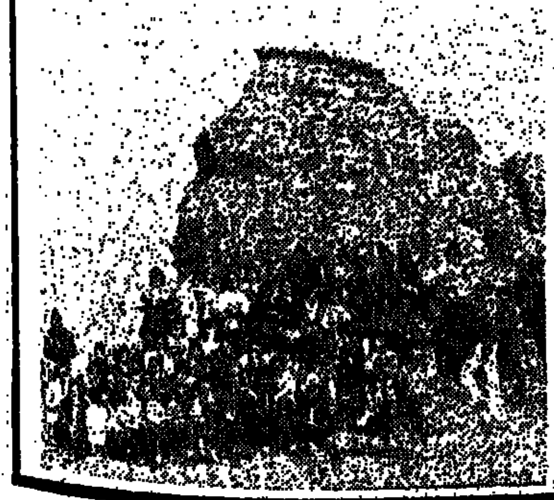
Teachers and professors from all Romanian counties participated, during the summer vacation, in lecture and paper sessions, symposia, professional debates with a common title "School Days". The themes had in view aspects related to modernizing the educational process: "Creativity and Efficiency" (in Botoşani and Maramureş counties), "Education and Quality" (Buzău), "Tradition, Experiment, Innovation" (Iaşi), a.o.

ECOLOGY

Within the events devoted to the World Environment Day, a students' paper session with the theme "School's Contribution to the Activity of Preserving the Environment and Natural Monuments" was organized at Gheorghieni, Harghita county.

The participants included students, as well as specialists in the ecology field from the host county and other counties.

Besides reading papers and debating them, the people present in these events also participated in fact-finding trips, alpinism demonstrations, scientific expeditions.



SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROJECTS

The management of the Industrial High School no. 7 in Bucharest made up, for the coming academic year, a research plan including 14 themes including, besides the specialized teachers, engineers, foremen and students.

Certain research themes have a technico-applicative character, elaborated together with various research institutes. Others have in view the increase of the instructive-educational process' efficiency.

Being well equipped, the high school's rooms, labs and workshops ensure corresponding conditions in researching the proposed themes.

MATERIAL BASE

The number of invention patents registered in the last year at the Polytechnic Institute in Iaşi has surpassed 100. The themes of these researches are part of modernization programmes of industrial units in the town of Iaşi and in other country settlements. These scientific successes — over 1,300 students are included in research contracts — were possible thanks to the construction, development and modernization of the Polytechnic Institute's material base in Iaşi. As associate professor Constantin Şerbănescu, D.Sc. prorector of the Institute appreciated, compared to the year 1965, when this higher education unit had only an area of 16,000 sq.m. for education and research, 520 teaching staff and 6,700 students, today the Institute has over 112,000 sq.m. included in 28 buildings with 92 amphitheatres, 920 teaching staff and 15,000 students who attend classes.

THE CENTRAL PEDAGOGICAL LIBRARY IS REOPENING

As school begins again, the Central Pedagogical Library in Bucharest is resuming its usual activity.

This institution — as director, George Anca, DSc told us — puts out reference and bibliographic publications aiding the teaching staff to expand their professional horizon.

Such are the series Modernizarea învăţămîntului (The Modernization of Education) and Informaţii tematice (Thematic Information) which refer to everything that is new and valuable in the areas of pedagogy, pedagogical psychology and the methods of teaching the main subjects in Romanian pre-university education of all grades.

COMMERCIAL PROLOGUE

For the 1988—1989 academic year, shops concluded contracts, with light industry enterprises and handicraft cooperation units, a volume of garments specific to students, 50 percent bigger than last year. Knitted fabrics, more resistant and easy to maintain were used.

Also, each shop has experienced tailors ready to make any alterations demanded by parents. Of course, in order to satisfy the customers' demands, the shops' timetable has been prolongued.

At the same time, book shops were supplied with increased quantities of exercise books, pens, pencils, school bags, alphabet games necessary to students.

From the point of view of commerce, the academic year has already started.

YOUTH AND KNOWLEDGE

In Bucharest's Youth Park, hundreds of pioneers carry on a feverish educational work. Here stands the imposing Palace of Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons, a landmark in the young generation's universe. Getting acquainted with all the Palace's rooms, which can take in more than 4,000 children, is not an easy undertaking. A brief passage through all these rooms provides a short history of all the concerns of today's children.

Apart from the rooms reserved for the children's education, the studios for creative and performing activities, one can notice the refurnished informatics rooms. In these research laboratories, the pioneers devise computer games, selecting from special catalogues the programs they wish. The Palace is a true "vlving factory" for the moulding and revolutionary training of the young generation (Top : the Palace of Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons ; left : the informatics laboratory where numerous groups of children work).

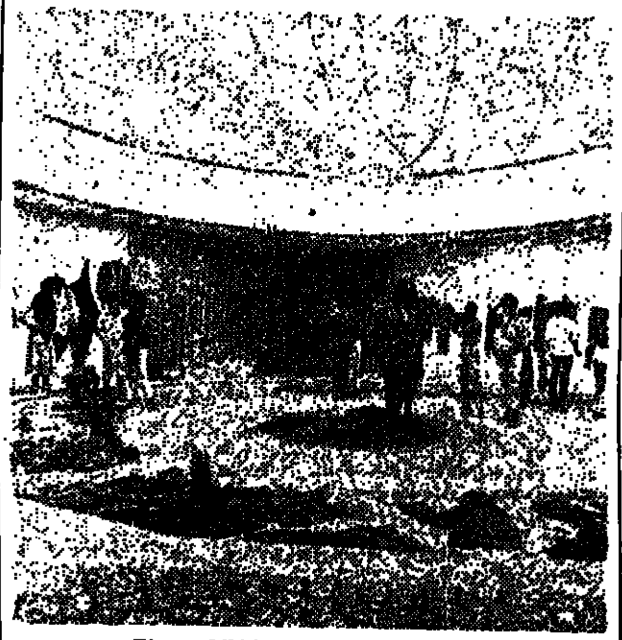
THE LAST DAYS OF THE SEASON AT COSTINEŞTI

The last cultural events of the season are currently being staged in the youth's seaside resort of Costineşti.

From August 22 to September 8 the spa played host to the Youth's Book Days (fifth edition) on which occasion the pupils and students holidaying on the Black Sea Coast met with the editors of the Albatros Publishing House (which specializes in books for young readers), as well as from other publishing houses, and could buy the latest books.

The Costineşti Galas (fourth edition) afforded the public encounters with the laureates of the last Festival of Student Art and Creation. The shows began on September 8.

We are also mentioning that this summer Costineşti saw the organization of the national salon of satirical graphic art for youth (eighth edition), the youth's social dancing contest (second edition), the young actors' gala (sixth edition), the youth's film gala (fifth edition), Jazz Costineşti (eighth edition) etc.



The exhibition hall in Costineşti.

STUDENTSHIP IN ROMANIA

Qualifications for Foreign Citizens' Admission to Romanian Institutes of Higher Learning

The prestige of Romanian education due to its rigour, its methodical and logical approach to the various questions, its concern with novelty, its practical orientation, permanently adapted to realities has prompted many young people from other countries to come to study in Romania. Most of them specialize in such high-tech areas as electronics, electrical engineering, cybernetics, petrochemistry, in various medical or agro-veterinary domains.

Foreign citizens can be admitted to extramural classes in economic, humanistic, agronomic and sports higher education if they are gainfully employed in their countries.

Some youths from other countries enroll in graduate classes, or for taking their doctor's degree. Doctorate preparation lasts three years. A three-year course of graduate study is reqquired in the medical profession, in order to earn a specialist's diploma ; in other fields, a one-year course of advanced study must be completed. Admission to doctoral study is based on a preliminary examination. Attendance is compulsory for earning a master's degree, while extramural study is also possible for taking one's doctorate.

No entrance examination is prescribed for foreign citizens enrolling in higher education establishments in Romania. However, those wishing to attend fine arts, architecture, physical education and sports faculties must first pass a number of aptitude tests.

In order to be eligible to enter a Romanian institute of higher learning, candidates must have completed their high school education and taken their baccalaureat graduation, diploma or an equivalent certificate. Doctoral and postgraduate candidates must produce a diploma granted by a college or university after the completion of a minimum four-year course of study in the field they wish to specialize in (below).

PLASTER AND GLASS FIBRES

Four thousand years ago the architects of ancient Egypt used plaster as a building material for the first time. In the early 1930s, glass fibres were manufactured in England for the first time in the world. In the 1960s British specialists began studying a series of materials in combination with glass fibres.

After several years of study, researches and experiments, a collectivity from the Construction Faculty in Iaşi, headed by associate professor Alexandru Ciornei, D.Sc. created a material opening new prospects in the domain of civil constructions : plaster reinforced with glass fibres. The new material, which the subject of an invention patented by OSIM State Office for Inventions and Marks was made of plaster, water and glass fibre wastes.

Engineer Alexandru Ciornei appreciates today, after all tests concluded, that the economic effects of using prefab plaster elements reinforced with glass fibres are beyond expectations. Thus, by using them in making separating walls in civil buildings, the cement consumption is reduced by 70—100 percent, and that of reinforced concrete by 80—100 percent. At the same time, labour productivity has grown. Panels of plaster reinforced with glass fibres are over 15 percent lighter than those classically made. (below).

Other advantages recommending the material as a useful element in future constructions are : plaster reinforced with glass fibres is three times more resistant than common plaster and very useful in creating good phonic and thermal insulations, etc. Compared to concrete, the new structures have special fire proof qualities.

In fact, the specialists of the Construction Faculty in Iaşi try to create other new elements, much cheaper and at the same time more supple, resistant and economically efficient.

Pages written by CONSTANTIN LUPU and M. CONSTANTINESCU ■

DIDACTIC BOOKS

A number of 396 titles of didactic books are being distributed in the educational and bookshop networks these days. A revised and enlarged edition of the work Probleme fundamentale ale istoriei României (Fundamental Questions of Romania's History) has been put out. An interesting synthesis — Algebra axiomatică (Axiomatic Algebra) by the well known Romanian mathematician Dan Bar[illegible] in two volumes [illegible] been printed for the [illegible] time in Romania with the support of two [illegible] institutes — INC[illegible] and the Mathe[illegible] Research Institute.

[illegible] are the School [illegible] Atlas, the [illegible] Atlas of the So[illegible] public of Romania, the Practical [illegible] of the Romanian [illegible] guage.

HERCULANE SPA

The oldest Romanian spa known since the Romans' time owes its fame, hard to be equalled, to the remarkable therapeutic effects of its mineral waters (most of them thermal). The temperature of thermal waters varies between 41 and 50° C, as they come from a depth of 1,800—2,00 m. Thanks to the high temperature and varied mineralization (sulfureous, chlorosodic, calcic, bicarbonate) the physiological action of the 19 mineral water springs is complex, and they have a high therapeutic value.

Used in internal or external cure, mineral waters have a favourable action on metabolism, equilibrate the gastric secretion and control hepatobiliary functions.

Băile Herculane (160 m altitude) has a transition climate from the continental to the Mediterranean one, under the influence of currents coming from the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas. The average annual temperature is of +14°C, rainfalls are rare and cloudiness reduced.

The climate of Băile Herculane is also influenced by the forests (with varied essence) surrounding it, as well as by the thermal mineral waters.

The high negative aeronization (2,000 negative ions per cu. cm., specific to an altitude of 3,000 m) with biological effects favourable to the body, is a characteristic of this resort's climate.

A branch of the Institute of Gerontology and Geriatrics functions here, applying treatments with the Romanian products Gerovital and Aslavital, under the surveillance of a competent medical staff. There are also treatments with Pell-Amar — especially in cases when mud treatment is not indicated and with Boicil, a drug with spectacular results in eliminating rheumatic pains. At Roman Hotel there is an acupuncture treatment room with complex applications.

Besides the old buildings reminding one of the "belle epoque", numerous modern hotels have been built, with an original architecture and balneal establishments equipped with installations and apparatuses for hydrotherapy and kinetotherapy.

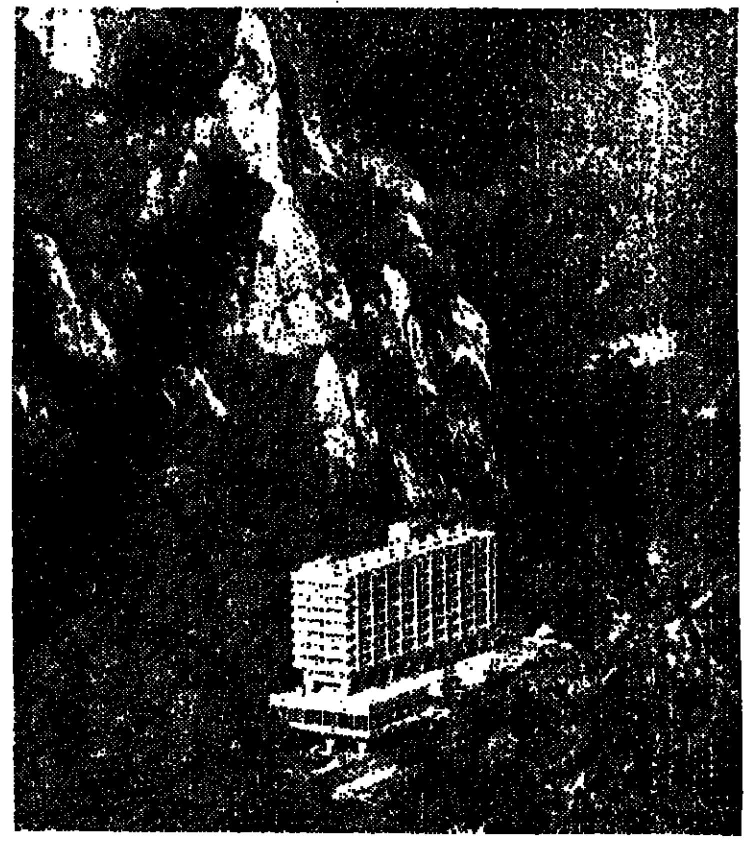
Various trips are organized in the surrounding areas and excursions by boat on the Danube, for a pleasant spending of the spare time.

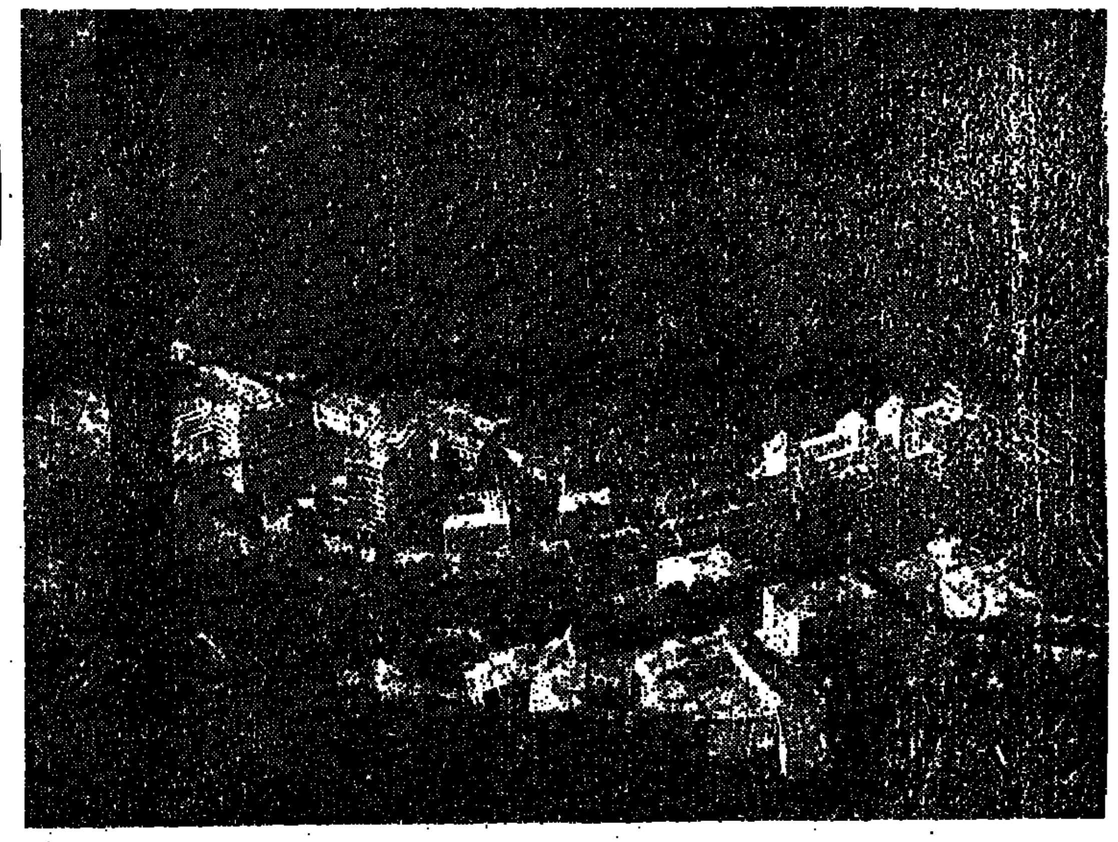
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

- Affections of the locomotor apparatus : chronic degenerative rheumatism (arthritis, poylarthritis, spondilitis), chronic inflammatory rheumatism, sequelae after traumas of the locomotor apparatus, synovitis.
- Affections of the peripheral nervous system including complications of vertebral discopathy.
- Associated diseases : chronic affections of the respiratory system, digestive affections, diabetes mellitus, obesity, ophtalmological and gynaecological affections, dermatological diseases.

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS AND METHODS

- Electro- and hydrotherapy : Nemectron, galvanoionisations, short waves, infrared, ultraviolet rays, light baths, diadynamic currents, aerosols with ultrasound, plant, steam, galvanic baths, under water douches, massage, thermal and mineral baths.
- Kinetotherapy : medical fitness gyms, electrokinetotherapy, in-door and out-door swimming pools etc.
- Mineral water installations and aerosols, sauna, geriatrics, cosmetics.





FELIX SPA

The resort is located in a hilly area in the north-western part of Romania on the outskirts of a beech and oak tree forest and has a pleasant climate both in summer and winter, with relatively small temperature differences, which allows thermal cures in good conditions and with remarkable results all the year round. The warm climate also allows of the growth of lotus flowers on the thermal water lake in the centre of Felix spa.

Thermal water springs have a temperature varying between 19 and 32°C. Medical researches established they have excellent curative properties for rheumatic diseases. The active elements of thermal mineral and slightly radioactive waters act locally but at the same time at the level of the whole body, the adaptation process being made gradually. The treatment is also applied to elderly people or sickly persons. These thermal mineral waters have a sedative effect, calming articular and muscular pains as well as various neuralgias of rheumatic origin.

Felix Spa lays at the disposal of the guests modern hotels with single or double occupancy rooms (International, Poienita, Lotus, Termal and Nufărul hotels) offering great comfort, a pleasant vacation atmosphere and the best treatment conditions in their own diagnosis and treatment bases.

Besides the numerous recreation means of the resort, travel offices organize trips to Stina de Vale, Lesului Chalet, Meziad and Ursilor caves at Gefa tourist halting place, where fish is served.

THERAPEUTIC INSTALLATIONS

- Inflammatory rheumatic affections (rheumatoid polyarthritis, ankylotic spondilitis), degenerative rheumatism (arthritis, polyarthritis, spondilitis), abarticular rheumatism (various tendon inflammations, periarthritis), sequelae after fractures, luxations, sprains, nervous system affections (hemiparesis).

CURE INSTALLATIONS AND THERAPEUTIC METHODS

- Baths and swimming pools with heated mineral water, swimming pools for kinetotherapy, warm mud and paraffin packs, installations for vertebral tractions, electro-and hydrotherapy installations, aerosol, inhalation installations, etc. in-door and out-door swimming pools with thermal water, medical fitness and recovery gyms, buvettes for internal cure, treatments with Gerovital, Pell-Amar and Boicil.

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INVITATION TO HERCULANE AND FELIX SPAS

At this time of the year, the Herculane and Felix resorts, true gold mines of health, offer all the desired conditions for treatment and rest. Both localities are recommended for combating chronic rheumatic ailments, gynaecological, peripheral neurological, nutritional and metabolic diseases.

The two spas boast natural curative factors of high therapeutic value, modern treatment facilities and a highly qualified medical staff.

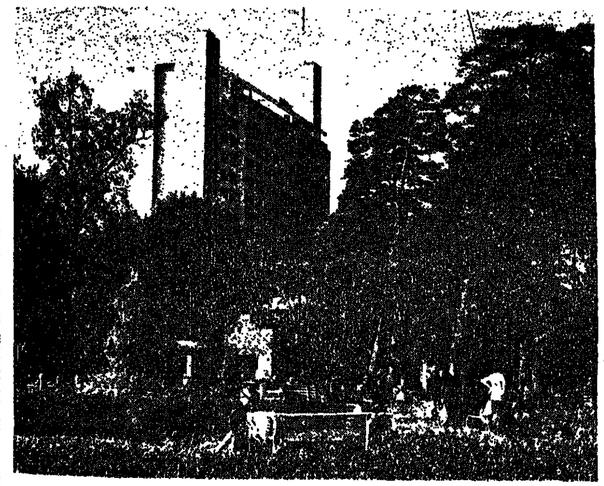
Medical procedures using the renowned Romanian medicinal products BOICIL, PELL-AMAR and GEROVITAL are successfully applied here.

Acupuncture is successfully practiced in Herculane.

Pleasant vacations can be spent in both resorts.

The picturesque areas in which they are located, the recreational possibilities are serious arguments for your choosing these spas.

You can get additional information from your travel agent or Romania's travel information offices abroad (see the list of addresses of these offices).



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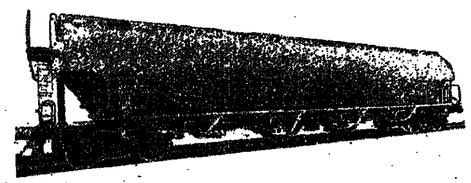

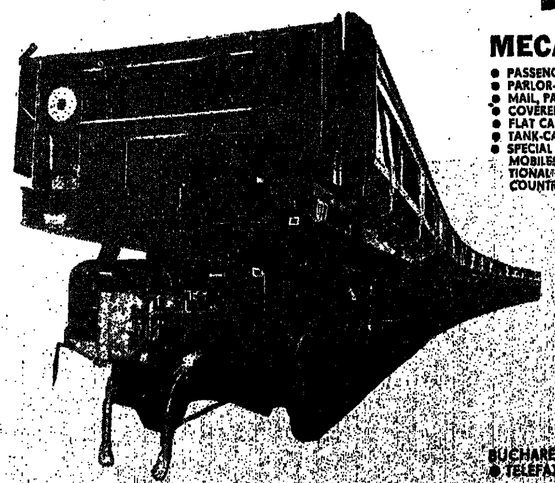

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